

OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED JUNE 22, 2021

**New Issue
Book-Entry Only**

RATINGS
Moody's: MIG 1
S&P Global: SP-1+
(See "Other Note Information—Ratings.")

This Official Statement has been prepared by the State of Idaho to provide information on the State of Idaho Tax Anticipation Notes, Series 2021. Selected information is provided on this cover for the convenience of the reader. A prospective investor should read this Official Statement in its entirety in order to make an informed decision regarding the Notes. Unless otherwise indicated, capitalized terms used on this cover have the meanings given in this Official Statement.



\$291,795,000
STATE OF IDAHO
TAX ANTICIPATION NOTES, SERIES 2021

Purchasers	Amount Purchased	Interest Rate	Yield	CUSIP 451434
Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC	\$211,795,000	3.00%	.080%	CA0
Barclays Capital Inc.	\$80,000,000	3.00	.100	CA0

Dated: Date of Initial Delivery (July 1, 2021)

Due: June 30, 2022

The State of Idaho Tax Anticipation Notes, Series 2021 (the "Notes"), are being issued to fund the anticipated cash flow shortfalls of the State of Idaho (the "State") during the fiscal year commencing on July 1, 2021, and ending June 30, 2022 ("Fiscal Year 2022"), in anticipation of certain income and revenues from taxes ("General Tax Revenues") to be received by the State during the fourth quarter of Fiscal Year 2022, and to pay the costs of issuing the Notes.

The Notes are being issued pursuant to Article VII, Section 11, and Article VIII, Section 1, of the Constitution of the State, and Title 63, Chapter 32, of the Idaho Code, and pursuant to a Resolution of the Board of Examiners of the State adopted on March 16, 2021, and a Plan of Financing approved by the State Treasurer.

The Notes are primarily secured by an irrevocable pledge of the General Tax Revenues for the fourth quarter of Fiscal Year 2022 which are to be deposited into a special fund and account established solely for the payment of the Notes. The Notes are valid and binding obligations of the State, and the faith and credit of the State is solemnly pledged for the payment of the principal thereof and interest thereon in accordance with its terms and the Constitution and laws of the State.

The Notes initially will be issued in the form of fully registered Notes in book-entry-only form in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York, which will act as securities depository for the Notes. Purchases of beneficial interests in the Notes will be made in book-entry form in denominations of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in the Notes purchased. The Notes will be dated the date of delivery, and will not be subject to redemption prior to maturity. Principal and interest will be payable when due to DTC or its nominee by Zions Bancorporation, National Association, Boise, Idaho, as escrow agent and paying agent (the "Escrow Agent"). Interest on the Notes is payable at maturity.

In the opinion of MSBT Law, Bond Counsel, under currently existing laws, regulations, decisions and interpretations and assuming, among other things, compliance with certain covenants, interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income subject to federal income taxation under Section 103(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Internal Revenue Code"), and interest on the Notes is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax as defined in Section 55(b)(2). The Notes are not private activity bonds. Bond Counsel is also of the opinion that, under the laws of the State, as enacted and construed as of the date hereof, interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for purposes of income taxation by the State, to the extent that such interest is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any other tax consequences relating to the ownership or disposition of, or the accrual or receipt of interest on, the Notes. See "Legal and Tax Information—Tax Matters" herein.

The Notes are offered when, as and if issued, subject to receipt by the purchasers of the final approving legal opinion of MSBT Law, Bond Counsel to the State, and certain other conditions. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the State by Hawley Troxell Ennis & Hawley LLP, in its capacity as Disclosure Counsel. Delivery of the Notes is expected to be made to the Escrow Agent for Fast Automated Securities Transfer on behalf of The Depository Trust Company on July 1, 2021.

55803.0004.13862316.4

STATE OFFICIALS

The Honorable Julie A. Ellsworth	State Treasurer
The Honorable Brad Little	Governor
The Honorable Janice McGeachin	Lieutenant Governor
The Honorable Lawrence Denney	Secretary of State
The Honorable Brandon Woolf	State Controller
The Honorable Lawrence Wasden	Attorney General
The Honorable Sherri Ybarra	Superintendent of Public Instruction

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

Piper Sandler & Co.

BOND COUNSEL

MSBT Law

DISCLOSURE COUNSEL

Hawley Troxell Ennis & Hawley LLP

ESCROW AGENT AND PAYING AGENT

Zions Bancorporation, National Association

No dealer, broker, sales representative, or other person has been authorized by the State of Idaho (the “State”) or Piper Sandler & Co., as Municipal Advisor (the “Municipal Advisor”) to give any information or to make any representations with respect to the Notes not contained in this Official Statement and, if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the State or the Municipal Advisor. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy, nor shall there be any sale of the Notes by any person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such offer, solicitation, or sale.

The information set forth herein has been obtained by the State from State records and from other sources that the State believes to be reliable, but the State does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information. The information, estimates, and expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice, and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the State since the date hereof.

The State makes no representation regarding the accuracy or completeness of the information provided in Appendix D—DTC and the Book-Entry Only System, which has been furnished by DTC, or regarding the underwriters.

This Official Statement is not to be construed as a contract or agreement between the State and purchasers or owners of any of the Notes.

Certain statements contained in this Official Statement, including the appendices, reflect not historical facts but forecasts and “forward-looking statements.” No assurance can be given that the future results discussed herein will be achieved, and actual results may differ materially from the forecasts described herein. In this respect, the words “estimate,” “project,” “anticipate,” “expect,” “intend,” “believe,” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. All projections, forecasts, assumptions, and other forward-looking statements are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements set forth in this Official Statement.

In connection with this offering, the underwriters may over allot or effect transactions that stabilize or maintain the market price of the Notes at levels above those which might otherwise prevail in the open market. Such stabilizing, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

There can be no guarantee that there will be a secondary market for the Notes or, if a secondary market exists, that the Notes can be sold for any particular price. Accordingly, purchasers of the Notes should be prepared to have their funds committed until the Notes mature. Prices of issues for which a market is being made will depend upon then prevailing circumstances. Such prices could be substantially different than the original purchase price. Because of general market conditions, lack of current information, or because of adverse history or economic prospects connected with a particular issue, secondary marketing practices in connection with a particular issue may be suspended or terminated.

The CUSIP⁽¹⁾ number is included on the front cover of this Official Statement for the convenience of the holders and potential holders of the Notes. No assurance can be given that the CUSIP number for the Notes will remain the same after the date of issuance and delivery of the Notes, and neither the State nor the Municipal Advisor takes any responsibility for the accuracy of the CUSIP number.

The websites provided herein are not part of this Official Statement, and investors should not rely on information which is presented in the State’s websites in determining whether to purchase the Notes. Inactive textual references to the State’s websites are not hyperlinks and do not incorporate the State’s websites by reference.

(1) CUSIP data contained herein is provided by CUSIP Global Services, which is managed on behalf of the American Bankers Association by S&P Global Market Intelligence. CUSIP numbers have been assigned by an independent company not affiliated with the State, and are included solely for the convenience of the holders of the Notes. The State is not responsible for the selection or uses of these CUSIP numbers, and no representation is made as to their correctness on the Notes or as indicated above

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT
\$291,795,000
STATE OF IDAHO
TAX ANTICIPATION NOTES, SERIES 2021

INTRODUCTION

This Official Statement of the State of Idaho (the “State”) presents certain information in connection with the issuance by the State of \$291,795,000 aggregate principal amount of Tax Anticipation Notes, Series 2021 (the “Notes”). None of the references to or summaries of the laws of the State or of any documents referred to in this Official Statement purport to be complete, and all such references are qualified in their entirety by reference to the complete provisions thereof.

THE NOTES

Description of the Notes

The Notes will be dated the date of their delivery, and will mature June 30, 2022. The Notes will bear interest at 3.00% per annum, payable at maturity, calculated on the basis of a actual days elapsed over a 365-day year. The Notes initially will be issued in the form of fully registered Notes in book-entry-only form in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York, which will act as securities depository for the Notes. Purchases of beneficial interests in the Notes will be made in book-entry-only form in denominations of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in the Notes purchased. The ownership of not more than two fully registered global Notes for the entire aggregate principal amount of the Notes will be registered in the name of Cede & Co. as nominee of DTC. See Appendix D—DTC and the Book-Entry Only System.

Principal of and interest on the Notes will be payable at maturity by Zions Bancorporation, National Association, Boise, Idaho, as escrow agent and paying agent (the “Escrow Agent”), directly to DTC or its nominee in lawful money of the United States for distribution to the Beneficial Owners of the Notes.

Authorization

The Notes are being issued pursuant to Article VII, Section 11, and Article VIII, Section 1, of the Constitution of the State (the “Constitution”), and Title 63, Chapter 32, of the Idaho Code (the “Act”), and pursuant to a Resolution of the Board of Examiners of the State (the “Board”) adopted on March 16, 2021 (the “Resolution”), and a Plan of Financing approved by the State Treasurer. See Appendix B—Plan of Financing. Capitalized terms that are not defined herein have the same meanings as set forth in the Plan of Financing.

Title 63, Chapter 32, of the Idaho Code allows the State Treasurer, with approval of the Board, a constitutionally established board comprised of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, with the State Controller as *ex officio* Secretary, to borrow moneys in anticipation of certain income and revenues from taxes, including ad valorem (if any), excise, income, sales, franchise and license revenues (“General Tax Revenues”) in a principal sum not to exceed 75% of the income or revenue from such taxes that the State reasonably anticipates to be collected during the fiscal year. At the time the Board adopted the Resolution, General Tax Revenues anticipated to be collected during the fiscal year commencing on July 1, 2021, and ending June 30, 2022 (“Fiscal Year 2022”) were expected to be not less than \$4,643,300,000, thereby imposing a limit of \$3,482,475,000 on such borrowings for Fiscal Year 2022. In the Resolution, the Board approved such borrowings during Fiscal Year 2022 in an amount not to exceed such limit.

Pursuant to the Act, all tax anticipation notes (“TANs”) issued by the State must mature no later than the end of the then-current fiscal year. The State does not currently plan to issue additional TANs during Fiscal Year 2022, but reserves the right to do so. See “Security and Sources of Payment for the Notes—Tax Anticipation Notes.”

The Plan of Financing adopted by the State Treasurer calls for the issuance of the Notes in anticipation of the General Tax Revenues to be received during April, May and June of Fiscal Year 2022 (the “Fourth Quarter Fiscal Year 2022”). The State anticipates receiving a total of approximately \$1,439,651,000 in the Fourth Quarter Fiscal Year 2022. The \$291,795,000 in Notes to be issued is equal to 20% of anticipated Fourth Quarter Fiscal Year 2022 revenues and is within

the 75% issuance test set forth in the Act. Table 1 provides a description of the specific revenue and amounts that the State estimates will be received in the Fourth Quarter Fiscal Year 2022. The revenues anticipated for Fiscal Year 2022 are shown on a monthly basis in Table 4 and on a quarterly basis in Table 5. See “General Tax Revenues.”

No Redemption of the Notes

The Notes are not subject to redemption prior to maturity.

Use of Proceeds

The Notes are being issued to fund the State’s anticipated cash flow shortfalls during Fiscal Year 2022 in anticipation of the General Tax Revenues to be received by the State during the Fourth Quarter Fiscal Year 2022. The proceeds of the sale of the Notes will be deposited in the general fund of the State (the “General Fund”) and will be used to alleviate temporary cash flow shortfalls and to finance the State’s daily operations. See “General Fund Cash Flow” and “General Tax Revenues.”

SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT

The Notes are a valid and binding obligation of the State, and the faith and credit of the State is solemnly pledged for the payment of the principal thereof and interest thereon in accordance with its terms and the Constitution and laws of the State.

The Notes are payable from and secured by (i) an irrevocable pledge of so much of the General Tax Revenues to be received during the Fourth Quarter Fiscal Year 2022 as may be necessary to pay the principal of and interest on the Notes to be deposited into a special fund and account known as the “Tax Anticipation Notes, Series 2021, Note Payment Account” (the “2021 Note Payment Account”) established for the payment of the Notes; and (ii) the State Treasurer’s covenant to transfer, if necessary, any cash balances in other borrowable funds in the State Treasury (the “Borrowable Cash Resources”) to the 2021 Note Payment Account in an amount required to fully pay the principal of and interest on the Notes at maturity, subject to the requirement that such transferred amounts be repaid when General Fund moneys are available. See Tables 8 and 9 for further detail regarding Borrowable Cash Resources.

The 2021 Note Payment Account is established in the “Tax Anticipation Note Redemption Fund” created by Section 63-3203, Idaho Code, and will be held and invested at the direction of the State Treasurer by the Escrow Agent, pursuant to the provisions of an escrow agreement. Moneys in the 2021 Note Payment Account will be invested in direct obligations of the Federal Government and in certain fully collateralized investments permitted under Section 67-1210, Idaho Code. The State Treasurer has covenanted to invest all moneys in the 2021 Note Payment Account in securities that mature no later than June 30, 2022. The State Treasurer also has covenanted not to invest moneys in the 2021 Note Payment Account in debt obligations of the State, its political subdivisions, or taxing districts or authorities.

All General Tax Revenues collected during the Fourth Quarter Fiscal Year 2022 will be deposited into the 2021 Note Payment Account, as received, until the moneys therein, together with investment earnings earned or to be earned thereon, are sufficient to pay principal of and interest on the Notes at maturity. See Table 4—State of Idaho Projected General Fund Cash Flow for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2022, and “General Tax Revenues.” The State Treasurer may, but is not required to under the Plan of Financing, deposit any General Tax Revenues received prior to the Fourth Quarter Fiscal Year 2022 into the 2021 Note Payment Account, and any moneys so deposited into the 2021 Note Payment Account are irrevocably appropriated and set aside solely for payment of principal of and interest on the Notes.

The State has projected General Tax Revenues as shown in the table below to pay principal of and interest on the Notes.

TABLE 1
ESTIMATED FOURTH QUARTER REVENUES BY SOURCE
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022
(\$000's omitted)

	April	May	June	Total
Individual Income Tax	\$ 547,928	\$ 108,212	\$ 141,621	\$ 797,761
Corporate Income Tax	54,345	9,894	42,752	106,991
Sales Tax	149,009	145,233	154,856	449,098
Product Taxes	5,299	5,230	5,439	15,968
Miscellaneous Revenues	3,266	3,116	58,151	64,533
Non-Revenue Receipts	1,500	1,800	2,000	5,300
Total Tax Revenues	\$ 761,347	\$ 273,485	\$ 404,819	\$ 1,439,651

Source: Division of Financial Management

Fourth Quarter Fiscal Year 2022 revenues of approximately \$1,439,651,000 are expected to provide approximately 4.9x coverage for the principal amount of the Notes.

General Fund Cash Flow

Timing differences between revenue collections and disbursements have caused the State to engage in inter-fund borrowing to fund General Fund expenditures (see “Security and Sources of Payment for the Notes—Internal Borrowing”). The State Treasurer has determined to issue the Notes to meet the anticipated cash flow requirements for Fiscal Year 2022 resulting from the imbalance in timing between receipts and expenditures.

The State’s major General Fund revenue sources include individual income tax, corporate income tax, and sales tax. Together, these three categories comprise 95.60% of total General Fund revenues projected for Fiscal Year 2022. General Fund revenues are received in relatively uneven amounts throughout the fiscal year because of the timing of individual income tax collections and refunds, large sales tax receipts in January as a result of holiday shopping, and quarterly collections of corporate income tax. As a result, the State anticipates that it will receive 47.09% of General Fund revenues/receipts in the first six months of Fiscal Year 2022. However, disbursements during the same period account for 65.80% of total expenditures.

The single largest item of expenditure in the State’s budget is for public school aid, which totals approximately \$2,060,066,000, or 47.64% of total spending in Fiscal Year 2022. School aid payments are disbursed in five payments, in July (annual appropriated special distributions), August (50%), November (20%), February (20%), and May (10%), three of which occur in the first five months of the fiscal year for a total of approximately \$1,510,326,000, or 73.31% of total school aid payments in Fiscal Year 2022. Payments made directly to the school districts in Fiscal Year 2022 are currently scheduled as follows:

TABLE 2
PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS
(\$000's omitted)

Month	Amount
July 2021	\$ 227,601
August 2021	916,232
November 2021	366,493
February 2022	366,493
May 2022	183,245
Total	\$ 2,060,064

Source: Division of Financial Management

Health and Welfare expenditures, the second largest single expenditure item, total \$947,381,000, or approximately 21.91% of the budget. The third largest expenditure item is aid to higher education, for a total of \$447,288,000, or approximately 10.34% of the total Fiscal Year 2022 budget. See Table 6—General Fund Summary of the Fiscal Year 2022 Budget (Cash Basis).

Table 3 presents the actual to-date and projected cash flow of the General Fund for Fiscal Year 2021, and Tables 4 and 5 present the projected cash flow for Fiscal Year 2022, by major categories of receipts and disbursements and by month and by quarter. The Fiscal Year 2022 cash flow table evidences that all proceeds of the Notes are expected to have been expended within six months of their receipt. The cash flows in Tables 4 and 5 reflect current projections, which have been updated to adjust for 2021 legislative changes and should be read in conjunction with other information concerning the Fiscal Year 2022 budget. Certain assumptions regarding the Fiscal Year 2022 cash flow statements are set forth below under “—Assumptions Underlying the Monthly Allocation of Fiscal Year 2022 General Fund Disbursements.”

Fiscal Year 2022 Cash Flow Deficit. Fiscal Year 2022 General Fund cash flow (before borrowing) is estimated to have a negative balance at the end of the months of July through May. The August month-end cash deficit is estimated to be \$324,746,000 and the November month-end cash deficit is estimated to be \$304,414,000. See Table 4—“Projected General Fund Cash Flow for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2022.” A primary factor in the high percentage of first-half expenditures is the required dates for General Fund transfers to the public schools.

Most months’ mid-month cash deficit is estimated to be greater than the end-of-the-month deficit balance. This situation occurs because only approximately 20% of the month’s revenues are received during the first two weeks while, on average, 80% of the month’s expenditures occur during the same period. The majority of taxes are received during the second half of the month because of statutorily established dates for tax payments. The mid-month Fiscal Year 2022 deficit projected for August is \$515,836,494 occurring on or about August 15, 2021, and for November is \$446,319,390. occurring on or about November 15, 2021.

The State is choosing to take a conservative external borrowing approach during Fiscal Year 2022 and intends to use internal borrowing resources to cover any deficits not covered by the external borrowing amount.

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TABLE 3
STATE OF IDAHO
GENERAL FUND CASH FLOW
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2021
(\$000's omitted)

	Actual											Projected	
	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Total
BEGINNING CASH BALANCE BEFORE BORROWING	\$ 190,899	\$ 103,604	\$ (689,553)	\$ (515,294)	\$ (392,571)	\$ (544,993)	\$ (375,279)	\$ (148,565)	\$ (241,214)	\$ (165,447)	\$ 172,360	\$ 552,469	\$ 190,899
REVENUES AND RECEIPTS													
Revenues													
Individual Income Tax	\$ 162,871	\$ 117,752	\$ 125,485	\$ 127,845	\$ 122,991	\$ 123,790	\$ 167,463	\$ 115,973	\$ 172,511	\$ 276,511	\$ 537,073	\$ 251,546	\$ 2,301,811
Corporate Income Tax	18,983	7,978	42,425	10,846	6,356	42,784	12,455	4,071	17,524	82,259	14,479	61,244	321,404
Sales Tax	172,105	165,167	162,979	169,100	158,011	147,521	185,550	143,568	137,859	190,295	179,403	156,064	1,967,622
Product Taxes	15,677	5,170	5,286	5,210	5,250	5,229	5,149	4,733	4,897	5,309	5,125	5,369	72,404
Miscellaneous Revenues	9,021	1,993	14,875	1,134	2,465	11,407	1,788	8,481	9,841	2,046	8,448	50,401	121,900
Total Revenues	\$ 378,657	\$ 298,060	\$ 351,050	\$ 314,135	\$ 295,073	\$ 330,731	\$ 372,405	\$ 276,826	\$ 342,632	\$ 556,420	\$ 744,528	\$ 524,624	\$ 4,785,141
Non-Revenue Transfers to GF	\$ 1,106	\$ 101	\$ 40	\$ 180	\$ 60,542	\$ 25	\$ 8,075	\$ 105,386	\$ 5,746	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 181,201
Non-Revenue Receipts	2,474	1,647	2,403	1,706	2,337	1,763	2,491	7,213	12,069	1,784	1,618	-	37,505
TAN - Interest (offset Int Exp)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL REVENUES AND RECEIPTS	\$ 382,237	\$ 299,808	\$ 353,493	\$ 316,021	\$ 357,952	\$ 332,519	\$ 382,971	\$ 389,425	\$ 360,447	\$ 558,204	\$ 746,146	\$ 524,624	\$ 5,003,847
EXPENDITURES AND DISBURSEMENTS													
Expenditures													
Personnel Costs	\$ 48,437	\$ 59,254	\$ 64,976	\$ 89,909	\$ 64,888	\$ 64,125	\$ 58,349	\$ 41,380	\$ 35,732	\$ 41,368	\$ 31,358	\$ 51,559	\$ 651,335
Operating Costs	25,478	23,480	21,900	17,668	17,558	13,932	14,098	13,965	16,480	25,492	11,951	25,034	227,036
Capital Outlay	3,108	295	271	921	280	1,216	441	189	(553)	151	4,896	3,935	15,150
Trustee and Benefit Payments	53,630	62,034	16,985	6,265	3,584	10,798	5,343	3,931	4,566	5,408	3,556	5,772	181,872
Operating Transfers - Public Schools	192,128	847,025	-	-	338,810	-	-	345,247	-	-	162,968	-	1,886,178
Operating Transfers - All Others	144,572	99,601	72,761	77,070	83,527	70,504	76,731	70,309	215,390	146,303	146,614	293,474	1,496,856
Total Expenditures	\$ 467,353	\$ 1,091,689	\$ 176,893	\$ 191,833	\$ 508,647	\$ 160,575	\$ 154,962	\$ 475,021	\$ 271,615	\$ 218,722	\$ 361,343	\$ 379,774	\$ 4,458,427
Non-Operating disbursements	\$ 2,179	\$ 1,276	\$ 2,341	\$ 1,465	\$ 1,727	\$ 2,230	\$ 1,295	\$ 7,053	\$ 13,065	\$ 1,675	\$ 4,694	\$ 2,000	\$ 41,000
TAN - Interest Expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 469,532	\$ 1,092,965	\$ 179,234	\$ 193,298	\$ 510,374	\$ 162,805	\$ 156,257	\$ 482,074	\$ 284,680	\$ 220,397	\$ 366,037	\$ 381,774	\$ 4,499,427
ENDING CASH BALANCE BEFORE BORROWING	\$ 103,604	\$ (689,553)	\$ (515,294)	\$ (392,571)	\$ (544,993)	\$ (375,279)	\$ (148,565)	\$ (241,214)	\$ (165,447)	\$ 172,360	\$ 552,469	\$ 695,319	\$ 695,319
Beginning After-Borrowing Cash Balance	\$ 190,899	\$ 103,604	\$ (689,553)	\$ 234,143	\$ 356,866	\$ 204,444	\$ 374,158	\$ 600,872	\$ 508,223	\$ 583,990	\$ 172,360	\$ 552,469	\$ 190,899
Borrowing													
External Notes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Internal Notes	-	-	749,437	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	749,437
(Repayment)													
External Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ -
Internal Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(749,437)	-	-	(749,437)
Total Net Borrowing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 749,437	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (749,437)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
NET RECEIPTS OVER (UNDER) DISBURSEMENT	\$ (87,295)	\$ (793,157)	\$ 174,259	\$ 122,723	\$ (152,422)	\$ 169,714	\$ 226,714	\$ (92,649)	\$ 75,767	\$ 337,807	\$ 380,109	\$ 142,850	\$ 504,420
ENDING AFTER-BORROWING CASH BALANCE ⁽¹⁾	\$ 103,604	\$ (689,553)	\$ 234,143	\$ 356,866	\$ 204,444	\$ 374,158	\$ 600,872	\$ 508,223	\$ 583,990	\$ 172,360	\$ 552,469	\$ 695,319	\$ 695,319

Note: Mid-month deficit for Fiscal Year 2021 on August 13, 2020, was \$813,675,341.

(1) Borrowable Cash Resources and internal notes were used to cover negative balance.

Source: Division of Financial Management

TABLE 4
STATE OF IDAHO
PROJECTED GENERAL FUND CASH FLOW
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2022
(\$000's omitted)

	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Total
BEGINNING CASH BALANCE BEFORE BORROWING ⁽¹⁾	\$ 695,319	\$ 498,190	\$ (324,746)	\$ (150,039)	\$ 1,121	\$ (304,414)	\$ (145,505)	\$ 37,221	\$ (287,743)	\$ (172,872)	\$ 447,688	\$ 373,104	\$ 695,319
REVENUES AND RECEIPTS													
Revenues													
Individual Income Tax	\$ 195,485	\$ 130,949	\$ 140,919	\$ 153,886	\$ 127,963	\$ 138,095	\$ 179,192	\$ 48,808	\$ 95,203	\$ 547,928	\$ 108,212	\$ 141,621	\$ 2,008,261
Corporate Income Tax	19,467	1,714	48,208	10,854	2,692	36,112	12,486	1,443	20,922	54,345	9,894	42,752	260,889
Sales Tax	161,164	155,727	157,653	161,057	145,145	141,227	175,331	122,530	129,068	149,009	145,233	154,856	1,798,000
Product Taxes	5,010	15,046	5,554	5,298	5,329	5,275	5,197	5,056	5,128	5,299	5,230	5,439	72,861
Miscellaneous Revenues	3,934	2,224	12,158	2,932	2,012	10,326	2,601	6,065	7,627	3,266	3,116	58,151	114,412
Total Revenues	385,060	305,660	364,492	334,027	283,141	331,035	374,807	183,902	257,948	759,847	271,685	402,819	4,254,423
Transfers to General Fund	\$ 335	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 335
Non-Revenue Receipts	1,500	1,800	1,500	2,000	1,800	1,800	2,400	1,500	1,200	1,500	1,800	2,000	20,800
TOTAL REVENUES AND RECEIPTS	\$ 386,895	\$ 307,460	\$ 365,992	\$ 336,027	\$ 284,941	\$ 332,835	\$ 377,207	\$ 185,402	\$ 259,148	\$ 761,347	\$ 273,485	\$ 404,819	\$ 4,275,558
EXPENDITURES AND DISBURSEMENTS													
Expenditures													
Personnel Costs	\$ 46,871	\$ 68,128	\$ 74,924	\$ 76,415	\$ 108,723	\$ 75,658	\$ 73,650	\$ 44,981	\$ 42,101	\$ 36,280	\$ 49,004	\$ 38,994	\$ 735,729
Operating Costs	29,688	25,107	20,626	17,630	14,064	14,955	15,599	13,792	15,748	15,401	18,348	46,649	247,607
Capital Outlay	2,749	741	881	867	717	1,194	980	480	1,068	596	1,673	2,009	13,955
Trustee and Benefit Payments	93,659	8,567	15,620	5,653	9,145	5,075	6,596	7,776	6,318	4,308	4,465	6,406	173,588
Operating Transfers - Public Schools	227,601	916,232	-	-	366,493	-	-	366,493	-	-	183,245	-	2,060,064
Operating Transfers - All Others	181,956	109,821	77,934	82,702	89,734	75,244	95,456	75,244	77,542	82,702	89,734	55,140	1,093,209
Total Expenditures	\$ 582,524	\$ 1,128,596	\$ 189,985	\$ 183,267	\$ 588,876	\$ 172,126	\$ 192,281	\$ 508,766	\$ 142,777	\$ 139,287	\$ 346,469	\$ 149,198	\$ 4,324,152
Non-Operating Disbursements	1,500	1,800	1,300	1,600	1,600	1,800	2,200	1,600	1,500	1,500	1,600	2,000	20,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 584,024	\$ 1,130,396	\$ 191,285	\$ 184,867	\$ 590,476	\$ 173,926	\$ 194,481	\$ 510,366	\$ 144,277	\$ 140,787	\$ 348,069	\$ 151,198	\$ 4,344,152
ENDING CASH BALANCE BEFORE BORROWING	\$ 498,190	\$ (324,746)	\$ (150,039)	\$ 1,121	\$ (304,414)	\$ (145,505)	\$ 37,221	\$ (287,743)	\$ (172,872)	\$ 447,688	\$ 373,104	\$ 626,725	\$ 626,725
Beginning After-Borrowing Cash Balance	\$ 695,319	\$ 789,985	\$ (32,951)	\$ 141,756	\$ 292,916	\$ (12,619)	\$ 146,290	\$ 329,016	\$ 4,052	\$ 118,923	\$ 739,483	\$ 664,899	\$ 695,319
Borrowing													
External Notes:	\$ 291,795	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 291,795
Internal Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Repayment)													
External Notes:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(291,795)	(291,795)
Internal Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net Borrowing	\$ 291,795	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (291,795)	\$ -
NET RECEIPTS OVER (UNDER) DISBURSEMENT	\$ (197,129)	\$ (822,936)	\$ 174,707	\$ 151,160	\$ (305,535)	\$ 158,909	\$ 182,726	\$ (324,964)	\$ 114,871	\$ 620,560	\$ (74,584)	\$ 253,621	\$ (68,594)
ENDING AFTER-BORROWING CASH BALANCE ⁽²⁾	\$ 789,985	\$ (32,951)	\$ 141,756	\$ 292,916	\$ (12,619)	\$ 146,290	\$ 329,016	\$ 4,052	\$ 118,923	\$ 739,483	\$ 664,899	\$ 626,725	\$ 626,725

Note: Mid-month cash flow deficit for Fiscal Year 2022 on or about August 15, 2021, is projected to be \$515,836,494.

Mid-month cash flow deficit for Fiscal Year 2022 on or about November 15, 2021, is projected to be \$446,319,390.

(1) Beginning cash balance includes an encumbrance reserve of \$7,000,000.

(2) Borrowable Cash Resources will be used to cover negative balances.

Source: Division of Financial Management

TABLE 5
STATE OF IDAHO
CASH FLOW SUMMARY BY QUARTER
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2022
(\$000's omitted)

	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Total
BEGINNING CASH BALANCE	\$ 695,319	\$ 141,756	\$ 146,290	\$ 118,923	\$ 695,319
REVENUES AND RECEIPTS					
Revenues					
Individual Income Tax	\$ 467,353	\$ 419,944	\$ 323,203	\$ 797,761	\$ 2,008,261
Corporate Income Tax	69,389	49,658	34,851	106,991	260,889
Sales Tax	474,544	447,429	426,929	449,098	1,798,000
Product Taxes	25,610	15,902	15,381	15,968	72,861
Miscellaneous Revenues	18,316	15,270	16,293	64,533	114,412
Total Revenues	\$ 1,055,212	\$ 948,203	\$ 816,657	\$ 1,434,351	\$ 4,254,423
Non-revenue Receipts	5,135	5,600	5,100	5,300	21,135
TOTAL REVENUES AND RECEIPTS	\$ 1,060,347	\$ 953,803	\$ 821,757	\$ 1,439,651	\$ 4,275,558
EXPENDITURES AND DISBURSEMENTS					
Expenditures					
Personnel Costs	\$ 189,923	\$ 260,796	\$ 160,732	\$ 124,278	\$ 735,729
Operating Expense	75,421	46,649	45,139	80,398	247,607
Capital Outlay	4,371	2,778	2,528	4,278	13,955
Trustee and Benefit Payments	117,846	19,873	20,690	15,179	173,588
Operating Transfers-Public Schools	1,143,833	366,493	366,493	183,245	2,060,064
Operating Transfers-All Other	369,711	247,680	248,242	227,576	1,093,209
Total Appropriated Expenditures	\$ 1,901,105	\$ 944,269	\$ 843,824	\$ 634,954	\$ 4,324,152
Non-Operating Disbursements	4,600	5,000	5,300	5,100	20,000
Net Interest Revenues/Expenditures on TAN	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 1,905,705	\$ 949,269	\$ 849,124	\$ 640,054	\$ 4,344,152
TAX ANTICIPATION NOTES:					
Receipt	\$ 291,795	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 291,795
Repayment	-	-	-	(291,795)	(291,795)
ENDING CASH BALANCE	\$ 141,756	\$ 146,290	\$ 118,923	\$ 626,725	\$ 626,725

Source: Division of Financial Management

Assumptions Underlying the Monthly Allocation of Fiscal Year 2022 General Fund Disbursements

The Fiscal Year 2022 General Fund disbursements shown in Table 4 are classified as Personnel Costs, Operating Costs, Capital Outlay, Trustee and Benefit Payments, Operating Transfers—Public Schools, and Operating Transfers—All Others. The total amount allocated to each classification was determined by consolidating all the Fiscal Year 2022 appropriations. Once the total classifications were determined, the monthly allocations were made in the following manner:

- (i) *Personnel Costs:* The total personnel cost appropriation was based on a per-pay-period cost allocated on the basis of the most recently closed fiscal year actual costs with the cost assigned to the number of paydays in each month.
- (ii) *Operating Costs, Capital Outlay, Trustee and Benefit Payments.* These costs were allocated on the basis of the average of the five previous fiscal years' monthly expenditure pattern.
- (iii) *Operating Transfers—Public Schools.* Public school aid payments were allocated to the months in which the payments are to be made per Idaho Code.
- (iv) *Operating Transfers—All Others.* The agencies receiving authority to transfer funds from the General Fund were consulted as to timing of transfers.

Interest Expense on Tax Anticipation Notes

Since the decision to issue or not to issue TANs is made subsequent to the legislative session, legislative revenue estimates do not include interest earnings on unexpended TAN proceeds, nor do expenditure estimates include the related interest expense. Therefore, TAN interest revenues and expenses have been netted to zero on Tables 3, 4, and 5.

THE ESTIMATES OF AMOUNTS AND TIMING FOR RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2022 CASH FLOW STATEMENT ARE BASED ON CERTAIN ASSUMPTIONS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS STATEMENTS OF FACT. THE ASSUMPTIONS ARE BASED ON CURRENT CIRCUMSTANCES AND CURRENTLY AVAILABLE INFORMATION AND ARE BELIEVED TO BE REASONABLE. THE ASSUMPTIONS MAY BE AFFECTED BY NUMEROUS FACTORS AND THERE CAN BE NO ASSURANCE THAT SUCH ESTIMATES WILL BE ACHIEVED.

General Fund Budget

Table 6 provides the Fiscal Year 2022 General Fund budget, and Table 7 provides historical information on the State's revenues and expenditures. Each table shows a breakdown of the various revenues that make up the General Fund budget, as well as a breakdown of the expenditures, and each table reflects current projections, which have been updated to adjust for 2021 legislative changes.

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TABLE 6
STATE OF IDAHO
GENERAL FUND
SUMMARY OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2022 BUDGET (Cash Basis)
(\$000's omitted)

	BUDGET	PERCENT
UNOBLIGATED CASH BALANCE JULY 1	\$ 688,319	
Add Beginning Encumbrances	<u>7,000</u>	
Beginning Cash Balance	\$ 695,319	
 REVENUES		
Individual Income Tax	\$ 2,008,261	47.21%
Corporate Income Tax	260,889	6.13%
Sales Tax	1,798,000	42.26%
Cigarette Tax	9,524	0.22%
Tobacco Tax	13,782	0.32%
Beer and Wine Tax	7,403	0.17%
Kilowatt Tax	2,100	0.05%
Mine License Tax	100	0.00%
Liquor Surcharge	42,152	0.99%
Estate Tax	-	0.00%
Insurance Premium Tax	<u>69,486</u>	1.63%
Total Taxes	\$ 4,211,697	98.98%
State Treasurer	1,412	0.03%
Court Fines	7,412	0.17%
Miscellaneous	<u>33,901</u>	0.79%
TOTAL REVENUES	\$ 4,254,422	99.97%
Transfers and Non- Revenue Receipts	<u>21,136</u>	
TOTAL REVENUES AND TRANSFERS	\$ 4,275,558	
 EXPENDITURES		
Public Schools	\$ 2,060,066	47.64%
Higher Education	447,288	10.34%
Health and Welfare	947,381	21.91%
All Others	<u>869,417</u>	20.11%
TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURES	\$ 4,324,152	100.00%
 Nonoperating Disbursements	\$ (20,000)	
Net Interest Revenues/Expenses on TAN	<u>-</u>	
Ending Cash Balance	\$ 626,725	
Less Encumbrances/Reappropriations	<u>-</u>	
UNOBLIGATED CASH BALANCE JUNE 30	\$ 626,725	

Source: Division of Financial Management

TABLE 7
STATE OF IDAHO
STATEMENT OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
FISCAL YEARS 2017-2021 (Cash Basis)
(\$000's omitted)

	2021 ⁽¹⁾	% of Total	2020	% of Total	2019	% of Total	2018	% of Total	2017	% of Total
UNOBLIGATED CASH BALANCE JULY 1	\$ 186,312		\$ 101,396		\$ 238,951		\$ 100,886		\$ 51,800	
Add Beginning Encumbrances/Reappropriations	4,587		13,749		15,693		18,373		18,543	
Beginning Cash Balance	\$ 190,899		\$ 115,145		\$ 254,644		\$ 119,259		\$ 70,343	
REVENUES										
Individual Income Tax	\$ 2,301,811	48.10%	\$ 1,905,246	46.87%	\$ 1,661,130	44.48%	\$1,828,283	48.99%	\$1,651,200	47.88%
Corporate Income Tax	321,404	6.72%	243,337	5.99%	283,163	7.58%	238,709	6.40%	214,020	6.21%
Sales Tax	1,967,622	41.12%	1,689,376	41.56%	1,597,704	42.78%	1,490,015	39.93%	1,382,420	40.09%
Cigarette Tax	8,797	0.18%	7,939	0.20%	10,388	0.28%	7,306	0.20%	9,980	0.29%
Tobacco Tax	13,975	0.29%	13,043	0.32%	13,676	0.37%	13,253	0.36%	12,650	0.37%
Beer and Wine Tax	7,325	0.15%	7,166	0.18%	6,979	0.19%	6,780	0.18%	6,590	0.19%
Kilowatt Tax	2,100	0.04%	2,066	0.05%	2,371	0.06%	2,592	0.07%	2,110	0.06%
Mine License Tax	100	0.00%	77	0.00%	23	0.00%	24	0.00%	50	0.00%
Liquor Surcharge	42,603	0.89%	37,400	0.92%	33,235	0.89%	30,960	0.83%	28,880	0.84%
Insurance Premium Tax	67,670	1.41%	84,421	2.08%	75,352	2.02%	70,486	1.89%	75,420	2.19%
Total Taxes	\$ 4,733,407	98.90%	\$ 3,990,071	98.17%	\$ 3,684,021	98.65%	\$3,688,408	98.85%	\$3,383,320	98.12%
State Treasurer	\$ 1,555	0.03%	\$ 144	0.00%	\$ 2,850	0.08%	\$ 4,655	0.12%	\$ (150)	0.00%
Court Fines	7,300	0.15%	7,156	0.18%	8,213	0.22%	9,184	0.25%	8,440	0.24%
Estate Tax	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Miscellaneous	42,879	0.89%	67,385	1.65%	39,522	1.05%	29,359	0.78%	56,800	1.64%
TOTAL REVENUES	\$ 4,785,141	99.97%	\$ 4,064,756	100.00%	\$ 3,734,606	100.00%	\$3,731,606	100.00%	\$3,448,410	100.00%
EXPENDITURES										
Public Schools	\$ 1,886,178	42.31%	\$ 1,888,015	47.31%	\$ 1,817,266	46.18%	\$1,685,262	46.87%	\$1,584,669	46.35%
Higher Education	435,671	9.77%	418,431	10.49%	411,015	10.45%	388,750	10.81%	376,472	11.01%
Health and Welfare	901,858	20.23%	809,440	20.29%	806,193	20.49%	726,515	20.21%	670,085	19.60%
All Others	1,234,720	27.69%	874,429	21.91%	900,522	22.88%	794,831	22.11%	787,325	23.04%
TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURES	\$ 4,458,427	100.00%	\$ 3,990,315	100.00%	\$ 3,934,996	100.00%	\$3,595,358	100.00%	\$3,418,551	100.00%
Nonoperating Rec./Disb. (Net)	\$ 177,706		\$ 1,313		\$ 82,254		\$ 18,352		\$ 29,029	
Interest Expense on TAN	0		0		(21,363)		(19,215)		(9,972)	
Ending Cash Balance	\$ 695,319		\$ 190,899		\$ 115,145		\$ 254,644		\$ 119,259	
Less Encumbrances/Reappropriations	(7,000)		(4,587)		(13,749)		(15,693)		(18,373)	
UNOBLIGATED CASH BALANCE JUNE 30	\$ 688,319		\$ 186,312		\$ 101,396		\$ 238,951		\$ 100,886	

(1) Fiscal Year 2021 estimated. Actual through May with estimates for June 2021.

Source: Division of Financial Management

Borrowable Cash Resources

Pursuant to Section 67-1212, Idaho Code, as amended, the State Treasurer is authorized to engage in short-term internal borrowings from cash balances in other funds in the State Treasury as identified in Table 8 and Table 9 to meet cash flow shortfalls in the General Fund. Such amounts must be repaid when General Fund moneys are available, subject to the pledge of General Fund revenues to pay the State's TANs. Cash balances in the various funds maintained in the State Treasury that comprise the Borrowable Cash Resources are estimated to be \$8,407,110,000 on June 30, 2022.

Section 67-1212 authorizes the State Treasurer to pay State warrants out of any available moneys and to allow the fund against which the warrants were drawn to remain negative for up to 30 days. If moneys are not sufficient in the fund after 30 days, the State Treasurer is required to make inter-fund transfers, subject to the following requirements: (i) all transfers must be identified by the available funds from which moneys are borrowed, the fund to which the moneys are transferred, the amount of the transfer, the anticipated interest rate consistent with the available funds' current rate of return, if applicable, the anticipated repayment date, and the reason for the transfer; (ii) interest, if applicable, must be paid on any transfer where required by law; and (iii) the State Treasurer is required to maintain an annual report of all such inter-fund transfers. Alternatively, the State Treasurer may issue TANs.

In the opinion of both Bond Counsel and the Idaho Attorney General, the State Treasurer is fully authorized to borrow from the Borrowable Cash Resources of the State, if necessary, to pay the Notes when due, and such internal borrowings can, if necessary, be carried over into the next fiscal year of the State. Estimated Fiscal Year 2022 Borrowable Cash Resources of \$8,407,110,000 provides approximately 29x additional coverage for the Notes.

Historical and projected balances available at fiscal year-end in other funds controlled by the State Treasurer that comprise the Borrowable Cash Resources at fiscal year end and monthly are shown in the Tables 8 and 9.

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TABLE 8
STATE OF IDAHO
BORROWABLE CASH RESOURCES
FISCAL YEARS -2016-2021
(\$000's omitted)

	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
ACTUAL												
Fiscal Year 2016	\$ 3,786,714	\$ 4,124,333	\$ 3,905,971	\$ 3,772,449	\$ 3,877,290	\$ 4,354,611	\$ 4,134,423	\$ 4,326,724	\$ 4,333,208	\$ 4,034,423	\$ 3,917,218	\$ 4,160,840
Fiscal Year 2017	3,925,246	4,551,716	4,223,362	4,128,620	4,220,285	4,461,467	4,418,946	4,599,397	4,422,001	4,257,542	4,232,411	4,636,451
Fiscal Year 2018	4,314,322	4,894,711	4,532,925	4,602,371	4,508,448	4,943,083	4,914,330	5,171,090	5,040,091	4,885,987	4,784,406	5,137,227
Fiscal Year 2019	5,025,450	5,759,741	5,254,783	5,029,959	5,216,801	5,669,863	5,356,703	5,568,265	5,422,386	5,328,933	5,253,933	5,273,933
Fiscal Year 2020	5,599,761	6,238,941	5,620,601	5,362,980	5,421,050	6,055,143	5,820,659	6,071,937	5,822,058	6,868,467	6,878,942	7,514,987
Fiscal Year 2021 ⁽¹⁾	7,294,002	7,901,626	6,898,704	6,645,101	6,604,260	7,184,452	6,990,197	7,319,469	7,191,646	7,734,096	8,425,640	9,074,043
ESTIMATE												
Fiscal Year 2022	\$ 6,682,265	\$ 7,305,619	\$ 6,494,952	\$ 6,199,297	\$ 6,248,058	\$ 6,854,987	\$ 6,640,589	\$ 6,930,831	\$ 6,741,950	\$ 7,532,082	\$ 7,883,070	\$ 8,407,110

(1) June estimated

Source: Division of Financial Management

TABLE 9
STATE OF IDAHO
ESTIMATED AVAILABLE BORROWABLE CASH RESOURCES
FISCAL YEAR 2022
(\$000's omitted)

	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
NON-INTEREST BEARING												
Lottery	\$ 6,639	\$ 9,373	\$ 14,513	\$ 18,647	\$ 23,339	\$ 31,011	\$ 35,316	\$ 41,419	\$ 48,069	\$ 52,396	\$ 57,712	\$ 63,272
Co-Op Welfare	26,959	26,211	29,150	48,116	7,492	15,101	30,265	23,607	(6,328)	13,877	23,213	20,279
Co-Op DEQ	4,376	4,940	6,463	5,301	5,843	6,772	5,671	6,469	6,576	6,246	5,891	5,210
Tax Commission Refunds	26,073	47,040	78,317	99,424	116,148	134,698	172,098	167,447	132,894	141,875	199,779	150,257
Circuit Breaker/Sales Tax	63,211	96,364	127,032	96,008	129,067	144,034	120,915	151,688	162,155	136,755	172,528	186,286
Department of Lands	20,781	20,786	20,727	21,782	20,375	20,545	23,172	23,901	23,904	23,452	22,556	22,894
State Regulatory Agency Accounts	67,736	67,156	66,919	67,838	70,111	70,174	76,572	78,134	82,159	81,756	85,203	85,644
All Other Non-Interest Bearing Funds	486,592	480,954	(98,822)	(75,379)	(72,347)	67,496	77,588	56,478	72,029	1,082,707	459,192	695,184
TOTAL NON-INTEREST BEARING	\$ 702,367	\$ 752,824	\$ 244,299	\$ 281,737	\$ 300,028	\$ 489,831	\$ 541,597	\$ 549,143	\$ 521,458	\$ 287,351	\$ 1,026,074	\$ 1,229,026
INTEREST BEARING												
Permanent Building	\$ 52,370	\$ 48,185	\$ 49,090	\$ 31,308	\$ 39,754	\$ 33,450	\$ 51,726	\$ 50,723	\$ 47,734	\$ 86,272	\$ 41,298	\$ 48,590
Water Pollution Control	1,531	1,433	585	907	708	808	680	1,081	1,481	1,882	1,533	1,773
Endowments	65,338	65,258	65,779	65,943	66,719	67,464	67,540	67,576	67,442	65,073	65,369	71,094
Public School Income	195,038	199,155	202,245	185,674	185,756	167,433	156,436	150,051	128,371	116,274	85,031	83,265
Unemployment Clearing	17,736	35,905	20,726	15,260	15,054	16,029	15,304	18,492	18,416	29,855	19,194	35,434
Group Insurance	75,959	85,187	87,005	45,600	82,168	81,875	85,235	82,863	92,979	87,569	80,709	86,563
State Highway Accounts	101,576	104,710	111,539	76,840	99,130	126,460	105,338	132,238	172,323	125,197	157,092	163,553
Budget Reserve	637,411	637,411	637,411	637,411	637,411	637,411	637,411	637,411	637,411	637,411	637,411	637,411
Risk Management	636	6,264	7,493	8,444	9,484	8,284	8,024	7,412	6,961	6,089	5,576	5,584
Idaho Millennium Fund	37,296	37,305	37,314	37,323	37,332	37,341	37,350	37,359	37,368	37,377	37,386	37,395
Land Improvement	26,502	29,019	33,286	26,117	31,058	28,542	26,101	35,357	30,466	29,149	34,975	34,159
Liquor Control	25,817	20,446	25,115	18,560	21,519	33,594	27,497	30,916	39,192	34,164	37,644	39,893
Petroleum Price	3,276	3,287	3,285	3,291	3,289	3,310	3,335	3,298	3,314	3,325	3,319	3,389
Interagency Billing Accounts	17,989	14,843	17,017	17,554	17,827	16,830	19,204	22,650	21,855	21,995	22,599	23,464
Local Government Investment Pool	2,862,652	3,451,518	3,234,368	3,021,216	3,018,647	3,530,399	3,296,841	3,560,875	3,347,040	3,170,953	3,122,040	3,358,108
Catastrophic Health Care	14,331	12,192	11,821	11,267	10,243	9,142	8,136	6,254	6,285	4,206	7,266	5,572
All Other Interest Bearing funds	1,844,440	1,800,677	1,706,574	1,714,845	1,671,931	1,566,784	1,552,834	1,537,132	1,561,854	1,536,227	2,498,554	2,542,837
TOTAL INTEREST BEARING	\$ 5,979,898	\$ 6,552,795	\$ 6,250,653	\$ 5,917,560	\$ 5,948,030	\$ 6,365,156	\$ 6,098,992	\$ 6,381,688	\$ 6,220,492	\$ 5,993,018	\$ 6,856,996	\$ 7,178,084
TOTAL INTERNAL CASH BORROWING RESOURCES	\$ 6,682,265	\$ 7,305,619	\$ 6,494,952	\$ 6,199,297	\$ 6,248,058	\$ 6,854,987	\$ 6,640,589	\$ 6,930,831	\$ 6,741,950	\$ 6,280,369	\$ 7,883,070	\$ 8,407,110

Source: Division of Financial Management

Internal Borrowing

If General Fund cash flow shortages exist for more than 30 days, the State Treasurer may issue internal notes or registered warrants to correct the shortfall. Internal notes or registered warrants are notes issued by the General Fund to borrow moneys from other available State funds or accounts that comprise the Borrowable Cash Resources. They are subject to the requirement that such amounts be repaid when General Fund moneys are available, but are subordinate to the pledge of Fourth Quarter Fiscal Year 2022 General Tax Revenues pledged to the repayment of the Notes. The following table provides information on the internal borrowings that existed for more than 30 days issued by the State Treasurer since Fiscal Year 2016.

TABLE 10
INTERNAL BORROWINGS OVER 30 DAYS

Fiscal Year	Par Amount	Issued	Repaid
2016	\$ 82,343,000	09/25/2015	03/29/2016
2017	190,720,000	09/23/2016	10/31/2016
2017	239,338,000	12/16/2016	01/23/2017
2017	91,994,420	05/31/2017	06/30/2017
2018	339,073,166	09/10/2017	10/26/2017
2018	204,950,722	11/29/2017	01/5/2018
2018	51,694,325	03/14/2018	03/21/2018
2018	47,005,981	05/23/2018	06/19/2018
2019	365,202,499	09/12/2018	6/30/2019
2020	446,147,443	9/12/2019	6/30/2020
2020	135,834,861	6/4/2020	6/30/2020
2021	749,437,659	9/14/2020	4/23/2021

Source: Idaho State Treasurer

Tax Anticipation Notes

Except in Fiscal Year 2021, State Treasurer has issued TANs in the past ten fiscal years, which were sold in the open market. The following table sets forth the TANs issued by the State Treasurer for the past five fiscal years.

TABLE 11
TAX ANTICIPATION NOTES
FISCAL YEARS 2017-2021

Fiscal Year	External Notes	Note Payment Account Fully Funded
2017	\$ 500,000,000	04/24/2017
2018	485,770,000	04/24/2018
2019	540,000,000	04/23/2019
2020	546,185,000	05/13/2020
2021	-	

Source: Idaho State Treasurer

Prior Notes

The State has historically issued tax anticipation notes on an annual basis. The State did not issue a tax anticipation note in fiscal year 2021 and has no other obligations outstanding as of the date hereof.

Authorized Investments

State law, Idaho Code Section 67-1210, and the State Treasurer's Investment Policy direct the investment of State funds in direct obligations of the Federal Government, FDIC-insured certificates of deposit from banks located in the State, collateralized repurchase agreements, or other investment instruments as specified in such section. The average maturity of the State's investment portfolio was 551 days as of March 31, 2021.

Moneys in the 2021 Note Payment Account may be invested in direct obligations of the Federal Government and/or in certain fully collateralized investments permitted under Section 67-1210, Idaho Code. The State Treasurer has covenanted not to invest moneys in the 2021 Note Payment Account in debt obligations of the State, its political subdivisions, or taxing districts or authorities. The State Treasurer has also covenanted to invest all moneys in the 2021 Note Payment Account in securities that mature no later than June 30, 2022.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

The following are recent developments that will take effect in Fiscal Year 2022, unless otherwise specifically stated as being retroactive to January 1, 2021. All changes to revenue projections described in this section are compared to the Governor's Executive Budget (the "Executive Budget"), prepared by the State Division of Financial Management and, last updated in January 2021. Furthermore, all projections included in Tables 1-9 of this Official Statement account for all additional expenses and budgetary changes described herein.

2021 Idaho Income Tax Relief

House Bill 380 reduces all income tax brackets, reduces the number of tax brackets to five and sets the top individual and corporate tax bracket at 6.5%, retroactive to January 1, 2021. The bill also implements a one-time rebate to qualified individual taxpayers. Up to \$220,000,000 will be distributed by the State Tax Commission from the newly created "2021 Idaho Tax Rebate Fund" to pay rebates to taxpayers that have filed a 2019 and 2020 individual income tax return or form 24. The rebate will be in an amount equal to (i) approximately 9% of the tax amount, if any, reported on the taxpayer's 2019 tax return or form 24, or (ii) \$50 per taxpayer and each dependent, whichever is greater.

Property Tax Legislation

House Bill 389 makes several changes to Idaho Code, providing property relief and limiting local taxing districts' ability to increase their budgets. Effective January 2021, the homeowner's exemption was increased from \$100,000 to \$125,000. Other reductions to property taxes for certain qualifying homeowners were also increased. Effective January 2022, the exemption for personal property will increase to \$250,000 and transient personal property will be exempt from taxation.

House Bill 389 also reduces the amount of valuation available to tax new construction and annexation, creating a total cap of 8% of increased values from new construction and annexation in any budget year. The bill also reduces taxing districts' ability to levy for forgone tax revenue and delays the entry of improved property's market value on the new construction roll until after improvements are completed.

The fiscal impacts of House Bill 389 for local budgets are difficult to quantify. The bill will impact the General Fund in that local governments will be provided property tax replacement monies. Overall, House Bill 389 is estimated to negatively impact the General Fund in the amounts of \$2 million for Fiscal Year 2022 and \$8.1 million for Fiscal Year 2023.

Idaho Broadband Fund

House Bill 127 creates an Idaho Broadband Advisory Board (the "Broadband Board") and establishes the Idaho Broadband Fund (the "Broadband Fund"), for the purpose of providing financial assistance in broadband infrastructure to promote equal access across the State. The Broadband Board will consist of 9 members, comprised of 3 members of the House, 3 members of the Senate, and 3 members appointed by the Governor. The Broadband Board is tasked with developing, implementing and maintaining a statewide broadband plan. The Broadband Fund will accept monies as allocated by the legislature and distribute such funds in accordance with the plan as implemented by the Broadband Board. House Bill 127 is effective as of its date of adoption and dictates transfers to the Broadband Fund from the General Fund may be directed from time to time by the Legislature. The 2021 Legislature appropriated \$35 million from the General Fund to the Broadband Fund.

Innocence Fund

The Idaho Wrongful Conviction Act (the "IWC Act"), created by Senate Bill 1027, creates exoneree compensation law in Idaho in the event an innocent person is exonerated and released from prison. The IWC Act compensates eligible exonerees \$62,000 per year of wrongful incarceration and \$75,000 per year served on death row. The IWC Act sets forth the process by which claims can be made and includes a provision to offset State compensation with any civil awards or settlements paid through separate court action. There are currently 4 exonerations eligible for compensation under the IWC Act, which compensation would total \$3,768,000 if all 4 applied and were approved, and is estimated to be reduced by approximately \$2 million due to existing civil settlements. Senate Bill 1203 transferred \$3,768,000 from the General

Fund to the Innocence Fund for the estimated cost of the claims. Any future awards will be appropriated on an as-needed basis.

27th Payroll Fund

Senate Bill 1004 creates the 27th Payroll Fund for the purpose of planning for those years in which State employees are compensated based on 27 pay periods instead of the typical 26 pay periods. A 27th pay period occurs ever 11 years and has historically resulted in significant increases in salary and benefit costs for the State. The 27th Payroll Fund will allow the State to prepare for this and set aside funds in advance, by legislative appropriation. The 2021 Legislature appropriated \$15 million to the 27th Payroll Fund.

Transportation Infrastructure

In an effort to address the long term transportation needs of the State, House Bill 362 increases the sales tax distribution to transportation from 1% to 4.5%. It also creates a minimum annual distribution of no less than \$80,000,000 to the Idaho Transportation Department (“ITD”) for large infrastructure projects on the State highway system. Any portion of the 4.5% over \$80,000,000 will be dedicated to local government for roads and bridges in accordance with Idaho Code. The guaranteed distributions to ITD allow for approximately \$1.6 billion in bonding capacity over a twenty-year period.

CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019

On March 13, 2020, the Governor proclaimed a state of emergency throughout the State as a result of the coronavirus disease 2019 (“COVID-19”). The World Health Organization classified COVID-19 as a pandemic. In response to evidence of community spread of COVID-19, in March 2020, the Governor proclaimed a state of emergency throughout the State and subsequently issued a further declaration and an Order to Self-Isolate, requiring that people cease leaving their home or place of residence except to conduct or participate in essential activities, essential government functions, or to operate essential business through April 2020 (the “Stay Home Order”).

In April 2020, the Governor announced a phased plan for allowing economic activity to increase. The plan includes four stages and sets forth specific criteria for the State to meet before moving into each of the four stages, as well as business protocols that must be followed for certain business to open in the various stages. As of May 11, 2021, the State is in stage 4, which allows for all businesses to operate, and no longer limits the number of people in attendance at public or private gatherings. It recommends face coverings for the general public, and requires face coverings at long-term health facilities. County officials are allowed to move back one or more stages as they deem appropriate.

The Governor created an Economic Rebound Advisory Committee, made up of business leaders across the State. The group was designed to provide recommendations in an effort to rebuild employee and consumer confidence, provide for business stability and growth, and eventually business promotion and attraction.

Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (the “CARES Act”) provides an estimated \$2 trillion stimulus package to battle the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Part of that package provided approximately \$150 billion for state, local and tribal governments (the “Coronavirus Relief Fund”). The State received \$1,250,000,000 from the Coronavirus Relief Fund. The CARES Act provides that payments from the Coronavirus Relief Fund may only be used to cover costs that (i) are necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency with respect to COVID-2019, (ii) were not accounted for in the budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020 for the State of government, and (iii) were incurred during the period beginning March 1, 2020, and ending on December 30, 2021.

On April 7, 2020 the Governor issued Executive Order 2020-07 which established the Coronavirus 2019 Financial Advisory Committee (CFAC) to make recommendations for prioritizing the use of the funds. To date CFAC has recommended and the Governor has accepted their recommendation for the following funding allocations:

- (1) \$ 412,163,900 for Economic Support
- (2) \$ 215,387,400 for Education Support
- (3) \$ 199,300,900 for Public Health Support
- (4) \$ 222,242,600 for Local Government Support
- (5) \$ 200,905,200 for State Agencies

The CARES Act also expanded unemployment insurance from three to four months, and provided temporary unemployment compensation per week in addition to and at the same time as regular state and federal unemployment insurance benefits. As of June 19, 2021, the State of Idaho will no longer participate in the federal pandemic unemployment compensation program.

The State continues to closely monitor the proclamations from federal authorities regarding actions the State can take to address COVID-19, as well as continues to take advantage of federal resources intended to provide relief to the State in its actions and efforts to address COVID-19.

American Rescue Plan Act of 2021

Through the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, established by the American Rescue Plan Act of 2020 (“ARPA”), the State as a whole has access to over \$5 billion in direct payments, grants, or fiscal relief. The \$5.3 billion is made up of three major categories (collectively, the “Recovery Funds”):

- (1) \$2.1 billion for Economic Stimulus Programs outside of State Government;
- (2) \$1.3 billion in Grant programs to State Agencies;
- (3) \$1.9 billion in State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds.

The Recovery Funds are allocated to help bolster local government responses to the COVID-19 emergency and its economic impacts. Entitled jurisdictions will receive their respective state and local fiscal recovery funds directly from the federal government. Non-entitled counties and cities will receive their funds from the State. The funds will be received in two tranches, with the first estimated to be delivered in May of 2021, and remainder to be delivered 12 months thereafter.

The Recovery Funds can be used by jurisdictions to:

- (1) Support public health expenditures;
- (2) Address negative economic impacts caused by the public health emergency;
- (3) Replace lost public sector revenue;
- (4) Provide premium pay for essential workers; and
- (5) Invest in water, sewer and broadband infrastructure.

The Treasury’s guidance also identified several other ineligible uses, including funding debt service, legal settlements or judgements, and deposits to rainy day funds or financial reserves. Further, general infrastructure spending is not covered as an eligible use outside of water, sewer, and broadband investments or above the amount allocated under the revenue loss provision.

The Legislature has only appropriated \$104 million of the Recovery Funds, \$54 million for the first distribution to the non-entitled counties and cities and \$50 million for the Governor’s use in the event there were vaccine needs or in the event different strains cause a burden on the State’s healthcare system. Additionally, the Legislature appropriated \$714.5 million in grant program funding to state agencies. The Legislature will appropriate the remaining funds in January 2022.

Delay of State Income Tax Due Date

The Internal Revenue Service extended the federal tax filing and payment deadline for tax year 2020 to May 17, 2021. In response, the State extended its State income tax filing deadline to match. The extension applied to all taxpayers subject to Idaho’s individual income tax regardless of the amount owed. Penalty and interest will not apply if taxpayers filed their return and paid owing income tax by May 17, 2021.

The State Tax Commission also extended the deadline to apply for property tax relief programs from April 15, to May 17, 2021.

Risk Factors

The current domestic and international financial disruption has had, and is expected to continue to have, negative repercussions upon state, national and global economies. Examples of potential impacts include volatility in the securities markets, significant losses in investment portfolios, a scarcity of credit, lack of confidence in the financial sector, reduced business activity, increased consumer bankruptcies, increased business failures and bankruptcies, and increased unemployment rates.

The State cannot predict if any of the federal or local authorities will issue additional proclamations or orders that can be expected to further adversely impact economic activity or the State's operations or revenue. Although the full effects of COVID-19 cannot be predicted with certainty, COVID-19 and related social distancing measures in response to COVID-19 are having an adverse effect on economic activity within the State. The full extent of the direct and indirect impacts of the financial disruption on the State is currently unknown.

GENERAL TAX REVENUES

The following General Tax Revenues are the sources for the repayment of principal of and interest on the Notes.

Individual Income Tax (Title 63, Chapter 30, Idaho Code)

Effective as of January 1, 2021, collections from the individual income tax are based on a graduated scale of tax rates from 1.00% up to 6.50%. Prior to January 1, 2021, the individual income tax rates were based on a scale of 1.125% up to 6.925%. Although the State conforms to most of the federal income tax provisions for determining taxable income, a number of differences exist. The State's definition of taxable income excludes 100% of social security income, 60% of certain capital gains, and 100% of interest earned on U.S. government securities. Individual income tax revenues through May 2021 are approximately \$452,247,000 above the official revenue forecast, which is a variance of 24.5%.

All net tax liability, interest, and penalties are distributed to the General Fund, and withholding collections on State lottery winnings are distributed to public schools and counties. An amount equal to 20% of the individual income taxes collected by the State Tax Commission is required by statute to be deposited in the State Refund Account and held for individual and corporate tax refunds. Any balance exceeding \$1,500,000 in the State Refund Account on June 30 each fiscal year is transferred to the General Fund. A filing tax of \$10 per tax return is assessed, with proceeds distributed to the Permanent Building Fund. See "RECENT DEVELOPMENTS – 2021 Idaho Income Tax Relief" herein.

TABLE 12
STATE OF IDAHO
INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX NET COLLECTIONS

Fiscal Year	General Fund	Permanent Building Fund	Total
2011	\$ 1,152,651,023	\$ 5,887,570	\$ 1,158,538,593
2012	1,206,406,502	5,793,320	1,212,199,822
2013	1,284,383,928	6,452,110	1,290,836,038
2014	1,329,264,562	6,297,350	1,335,561,912
2015	1,470,856,953	6,282,609	1,477,139,562
2016	1,513,168,518	7,136,160	1,520,304,678
2017	1,651,195,565	7,008,350	1,658,203,915
2018	1,828,281,687	7,102,850	1,835,384,537
2019	1,661,130,210	7,259,180	1,668,389,390
2020	1,905,245,518	7,174,130	1,912,419,648

Source: State Tax Commission

Sales Tax (Title 63, Chapter 36, Idaho Code)

The State's sales tax rate has been 6% since 2006 and applies to the sale, rental, or lease of tangible personal property and some services. Sales tax receipts are distributed in the following manner. Approximately 11.5% of the gross sales tax collections less refunds are distributed to local government ("revenue sharing"). The Transportation Expansion and Congestion Mitigation Fund receives 4.5% of the amount remaining after revenue sharing, up to \$80 million; with amounts in excess of the \$80 million, if any, transferred to local units of government for roads and bridges. The Permanent Building Fund is allocated \$5,000,000. The Water Pollution Control Fund receives \$4,800,000. Another \$8,487,103 funds the Agricultural Equipment Property Tax Exemption, and \$26,952,109 is dedicated to Personal Property Tax Relief. Other

distributions are made to fund the Demonstration Pilot Project and Election Consolidation. All the remaining revenue accrues to the General Fund.

Sales tax revenues through May 2021 are approximately \$129,656,500 above of the official revenue forecast, which is a variance of 7.7%.

The following table provides a ten-year history of the annual amount of sales tax receipts attributed to the General Fund.

TABLE 13
STATE OF IDAHO
GENERAL FUND SALES TAX RECEIPTS
(\$000s omitted)

Fiscal Year	Amount	Fiscal Year	Amount
2011	\$ 972,380	2016	\$ 1,303,028
2012	1,027,344	2017	1,382,418
2013	1,109,829	2018	1,490,015
2014	1,145,732	2019	1,597,704
2015	1,218,770	2020	1,689,376

Source: State Tax Commission

Corporate Income Tax (Title 63, Chapter 30, Idaho Code)

Effective January 1, 2021, collections from the corporate income tax are based on a flat rate of 6.500% applied to corporate taxable income. The corporate income tax rate was reduced by 0.425%, from 6.925%, which was in place from 2018-2020. State law adopts the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code with the exceptions of the investment tax credit and bonus depreciation provided for in Section 168(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. Corporate income tax revenues through May 2021 are approximately \$73,050,500 above the official revenue forecast, which is a variance of 33.2%.

An amount equal to 20% of the corporate income taxes collected by the State Tax Commission is deposited in the State Refund Account. Any balance exceeding \$1,500,000 in the State Refund Account at the end of the year is transferred to the General Fund. An additional filing tax of \$10 per tax return is assessed, with proceeds distributed to the Permanent Building Fund. All other revenues from the corporate income tax accrue to the General Fund.

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The following table provides a ten-year history of the annual amount of corporate income tax receipts and the funds to which such receipts have been attributed.

TABLE 14
STATE OF IDAHO
CORPORATE NET INCOME TAX

Fiscal Year	General Fund Receipts	Permanent Building Fund	Total
2011	\$ 168,949,756	\$ 455,347	\$ 169,405,103
2012	187,014,165	453,269	187,467,434
2013	198,659,049	542,984	199,202,033
2014	188,291,425	479,133	188,770,558
2015	215,402,876	615,250	216,018,126
2016	186,869,097	694,432	187,563,529
2017	214,020,077	571,844	214,591,921
2018	238,708,456	822,338	239,530,794
2019	283,162,741	799,391	283,962,132
2020	243,336,892	690,618	244,027,510

Source: State Tax Commission

Other Taxes

Cigarette Tax (Title 63, Chapter 25, Idaho Code). The State's cigarette tax rate is 57 cents per pack of 20 cigarettes. The cigarette tax is used to fund various State funds and programs, namely the Public School Income Fund, Department of Juvenile Corrections, the Permanent Building Fund, the General Fund portion of the Bond Levy Program, the GARVEE Debt Service Fund, and the Secondary Aquifer Planning, Management, and Implementation Fund. After distributions are made to the above, any remaining revenue is deposited into the Transportation Expansion and Congestion Mitigation Fund.

Tobacco Tax (Section 63-2552, Idaho Code). The State levies a 35% tax on the wholesale price of tobacco products, except for cigarettes. This entire amount, net of refunds, is remitted to the General Fund. An additional 5% of the wholesale price is also collected and distributed amongst various State funds and services.

Beer Tax (Section 23-1008, Idaho Code). Effective January 1, 2022, a tax of \$4.65 per 31-gallon barrel, or its equivalent, is levied on beer containing less than 5% of alcohol by volume sold in the State. Beer containing more than 5% alcohol by volume is taxed at \$13.95 per 31-gallon barrel, or its equivalent. Of the total beer tax derived from beer containing less than 5% of alcohol by volume, 20% is distributed to the Substance Abuse Treatment Fund, 33% to the Permanent Building Fund, and the remaining 47% to the General Fund. Of the total beer tax derived from beer containing more than 5% alcohol by volume, 12% is distributed to the Substance Abuse Treatment Fund; for Fiscal Years 2022 through 2024, a total of 5% will be distributed to two different funds on a one time basis, with the remaining 83% being distributed to the General Fund. Beginning Fiscal Year 2025, the remainder of tax derived from beer containing more than 5% of alcohol by volume, after the 12% to the Substance Abuse Treatment Fund, will all go to the General Fund.

Wine Tax (Section 23-1319, Idaho Code). Wine sold in the State is taxed at a rate of \$0.45 per gallon. Of that total, 12% goes to the Substance Abuse Treatment Fund, 5% based on the sale of out-of-state wine and up to 88% based on the sale of Idaho wine goes to the Idaho Grape Growers and Wine Producers Commission Fund, and the remaining amount goes to the General Fund.

Kilowatt Hour Tax (Title 63, Chapter 27, Idaho Code). Revenue is derived from a one-half mill (\$0.0005) per kilowatt hour tax on hydro-generated electricity generated in the State. Power used by industrial consumers and for irrigation is exempt from this tax. All collections accrue to the General Fund.

Mine License Tax (Title 47, Chapter 12, Idaho Code). Revenue is derived from a 1% “profit” tax on State mining operations. For mining operations without a cyanidation facility, 66% is distributed to the General Fund. For mining operations with a cyanidation facility, 33% goes to the General Fund and 33% goes to the Cyanidation Facility Closure Fund. The balance for both types of mining operations goes to the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund.

Liquor Fund Revenues (Sections 23-217 and 23-404, Idaho Code). The State is a control state. Revenue is derived from liquor and related items sold by the Idaho State Liquor Division. State law provides for the distribution of profits from the Liquor Fund in various ways, including fixed funds and services, as well as a portion to the General Fund and proportional distributions to counties and cities based on sales.

Insurance Premium Tax (Title 41, Chapters 4, 34, and 39, Idaho Code). The State assesses a 1.5% tax on insurance premiums for policies written in the State. Premium taxes are collected on a quarterly prepayment basis based upon a percentage of the previous year’s business and the current year’s tax rate. Up to 20% of the tax collections are directed to the Insurance Refund Fund, with statutorily defined excess amounts being transferred to the General Fund at the end of each fiscal year. Distributions are also made to the Fireman’s Retirement and Insolvency Administration funds and the Idaho High Risk Individual Reinsurance Pool.

LEGAL AND TAX INFORMATION

Litigation

There is no litigation pending or, to the best of the State’s knowledge, threatened against the State or its officers questioning the authority of the State to issue the Notes, which seeks to restrain or enjoin the issuance or delivery of the Notes or the collection of the General Tax Revenues pledged for the repayment of the Notes, or which materially impacts the finances of the State. At the time of the delivery of the Notes, the State Attorney General will provide an opinion that no such litigation is pending or, to the knowledge, information, and belief of the State Attorney General, threatened against the State or its officers.

Potential Conflicts of Interest

All or a portion of the fees of the underwriters, Disclosure Counsel, Municipal Advisor, and Bond Counsel are contingent upon the issuance and sale of the Notes. None of the officers of the State have any conflict of interest in the issuance of the Notes that is prohibited by applicable law.

Tax Matters

In the opinion of MSBT Law, Bond Counsel, based upon the analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings, and court decisions, and assuming, among other matters, the accuracy of certain representations and compliance with certain covenants, interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code and is excluded from gross income for purposes of State personal income taxes. In the further opinion of Bond Counsel, interest on the Notes is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax as defined in Section 55(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code under present federal income tax laws.

The Internal Revenue Code imposes various restrictions, conditions and requirements relating to the exclusion from gross income for federal tax purposes of interest on obligations such as the Notes. The State has made certain representations and covenanted to comply with certain restrictions, conditions, and requirements designed to ensure that interest on the Notes will not be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes. Failure to comply with these covenants may result in interest on the Notes being included in gross income for federal income tax purposes from the date of original execution and delivery of the Notes. The opinion of Bond Counsel assumes the accuracy of these representations and compliance with these covenants. Bond Counsel has not undertaken to determine (or to inform any person) whether any actions taken (or not taken), or events occurring (or not occurring), or any matters coming to Bond Counsel’s attention after the date of execution and delivery of the Notes may adversely affect the value of, or the tax status of interest on, the Notes. Accordingly, the opinion of Bond Counsel is not intended to, and may not, be relied upon in connection with any such actions, events or matters.

Although Bond Counsel is of the opinion that interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and is excluded from gross income for purposes of State personal income taxes, the ownership or disposition of,

or the accrual or receipt of interest on, the Notes may otherwise affect a beneficial owner's federal, state, or local tax liability. The nature and extent of these other tax consequences depends upon the particular tax status of the beneficial owner or the beneficial owner's other items of income or deduction. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any such other tax consequences.

Current and future legislative proposals, if enacted into law, clarification of the Internal Revenue Code, or court decisions could cause interest on the Notes to be subject, directly or indirectly, to federal income taxation or to be subject to or exempted from state income taxation, or otherwise prevent beneficial owners from realizing the full current benefit of the tax status on such interest. The introduction or enactment of any such current or future legislative proposals, clarification of the Internal Revenue Code, or court decisions may also affect the market price for, or marketability of, the Notes. Prospective purchasers of the Notes should consult their own tax advisors regarding any pending or proposed federal or state tax legislation, regulations, or litigation, and regarding the impact of future legislation, regulations, or litigation, as to which Bond Counsel expresses no opinion.

The opinion of Bond Counsel is based on current legal authority, covers certain matters not directly addressed by such authorities, and represents Bond Counsel's judgment as to the proper treatment of the Notes for federal income tax purposes. It is not binding on the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") or the courts. Furthermore, Bond Counsel cannot give and has not given any opinion or assurance about the future activities of the State, or about the effect of future changes in the Internal Revenue Code, the applicable regulations, the interpretation thereof, or the enforcement thereof by the IRS. The State has covenanted, however, to comply with the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code.

Bond Counsel's engagement with respect to the Notes ends with the issuance of the Notes, and, unless separately engaged, Bond Counsel is not obligated to defend the State or the beneficial owners regarding the tax-exempt status of the Notes in the event of an audit examination by the IRS. Under current procedures, parties other than the State and its appointed counsel, including the beneficial owners, would have little, if any, right to participate in the audit examination process. Moreover, because achieving judicial review in connection with an audit examination of tax-exempt Notes is difficult, obtaining an independent review of IRS positions with which the State legitimately disagrees may not be practicable. Any action of the IRS, including but not limited to selection of the Notes for audit, or the course or result of such audit, or an audit of Notes presenting similar tax issues may affect the market price for, or the marketability of, the Notes, and may cause the State or the beneficial owners to incur significant expense.

Premium

The initial public offering price of the Notes, as shown on the cover, are issued at original offering prices in excess of their original principal amount. The difference between the amount of the premium notes at the original offering price and the principal amount payable at maturity represents "bond premium" under the Code. As a result of requirements of the Code relating to the amortization of bond premium, under certain circumstances an initial owner of a Notes may realize a taxable gain upon disposition, even though such note is sold or redeemed for an amount equal to the original owner's cost of acquiring such note. All owners of Notes are advised that they should consult with their own tax advisors with respect to the tax consequences of owning and disposing of Notes, whether the disposition is pursuant to a sale of the Notes or other transfer, or redemption.

Tax Exemption

The State has covenanted to comply with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, which are necessary for interest paid on the Notes to be excluded from gross income for purposes of federal income taxation. The State has projected that the cumulative cash flow deficit to be financed by the Notes will exceed 90% of the proceeds of the Notes within six months of the date of the Notes. In the event that the gross proceeds of the Notes are not expended (within the meaning of Section 148(f)(4)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code) within six months of the date of issuance of the Notes, the State will cause to be rebated to the United States an amount equal to the excess earnings on all non-purpose investments, if any, over the amount which would have been earned if such non-purpose investments were invested at a rate equal to the yield on the Notes, plus any income attributable to such excess.

Approval of Legality

Legal matters incident to the authorization, issuance and sale of the Notes are subject to the approving opinion of MSBT Law, Bond Counsel. Bond Counsel has reviewed the portions of this Official Statement concerning the Notes, both on the cover and as set forth under the headings titled "Introduction," "The Notes," "Security and Sources of Payment" (except for statistical and financial data), and "Legal and Tax Information" (excluding the subheadings "Litigation" and "Potential Conflicts of Interest"), and has prepared the Plan of Financing set forth in Appendix B to this Official Statement and the

form of approving opinion of Bond Counsel set forth in Appendix C to this Official Statement. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the State by the Attorney General for the State.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING

The State has covenanted in the Plan of Financing that it will provide, to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (“MSRB”) via EMMA, notice of the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Notes in a timely manner not in excess of ten business days after the occurrence of the event:

- (i) principal and interest payment delinquencies;
- (ii) non-payment related defaults, if material;
- (iii) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;
- (iv) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;
- (v) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform;
- (vi) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB), or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Notes, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Notes;
- (vii) modifications to rights of Noteholders, if material;
- (viii) Note calls, if material, and tender offers;
- (ix) defeasances;
- (x) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Notes, if material;
- (xi) rating changes;
- (xii) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership, or similar event of the obligated person¹;
- (xiii) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving an obligated person or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the obligated person, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material;
- (xiv) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change in the name of a trustee, if material;
- (xv) incurrence of a financial obligation or agreement, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a financial obligation of the obligated person, any of which affect security holders, if material; or
- (xvi) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms or other similar events under the terms of a financial obligation of the obligated person, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

For purposes of the events listed above, “financial obligation” means a (a) debt obligation; (b) derivative instrument entered into in connection with, or pledged as security or a source of payment for, an existing or planned debt obligation; or (c) guarantee of (a) or (b); provided that “financial obligation” shall not include municipal securities as to which a final official statement (as defined in Rule 15c2-12) has been provided to the MSRB consistent with Rule 15c2-12.

¹ For the purposes of the event identified in paragraph (12) above, the event is considered to occur when any of the following occur: The appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer for an obligated person in a proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or governmental authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of an obligated person, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of an obligated person.

If the State fails to comply with the foregoing disclosure undertakings, it will, within a reasonable time not in excess of ten business days following its ascertainment of such failure, provide notice to the MSRB via EMMA of any material failure of disclosure. The State has never failed to comply with a prior written continuing disclosure undertaking made pursuant to SEC Rule 15c2-12.

The continuing disclosure undertakings described above have been made for the benefit of the Noteholders. Noteholders may enforce specific performance of the undertakings by any available judicial proceeding. However, the failure of the State to perform the undertakings hereunder does not constitute an event of default with respect to the Notes, nor does such failure entitle any Noteholder to monetary damages.

OTHER NOTE INFORMATION

Ratings

Moody's Investors Service and S&P Global Ratings, have assigned the Notes the ratings MIG 1, and SP-1+, respectively. An explanation of the significance of each such rating may be obtained from the respective rating agency. The State has furnished certain information and materials with respect to the State and the Notes to the rating agencies. There is no assurance that such ratings will continue for any given period of time or that they will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by the rating agencies if, in their judgment, circumstances so warrant. Any such downward revision or withdrawal of the credit ratings may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Notes.

Municipal Advisor

The State has retained Piper Sandler & Co., Boise, Idaho, as Municipal Advisor in connection with the preparation of the State's financing plans and with respect to the authorization and issuance of the Notes. The Municipal Advisor is not obligated to undertake and has not undertaken to make any independent verification or to assume responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or fairness of the information contained in this Official Statement. The Municipal Advisor is a full service investment banking firm that provides Municipal Advisory and underwriting services to state and local governmental entities. While under contract to the State, the Municipal Advisor may not participate in the underwriting of the Notes.

Purchaser of the Notes

The Notes are being purchased by Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC and Barclays Capital Inc. (the "Purchasers") at the prices listed below and will be reoffered at the prices listed below. The Purchasers may offer and sell the Notes to certain dealers (including dealers depositing Notes into investment trusts) and others at prices lower than the initial offering prices set forth herein, and such initial offering prices may be changed from time to time by the Purchasers. After the initial public offering, the public offering prices may be varied from time to time.

Purchaser	Amount Purchased	Purchase Price
Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC	\$211,795,000	\$217,920,049.85
Barclays Capital Inc.	\$80,000,000	\$82,311,200.00

Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, an underwriter of the Bonds, has entered into a distribution agreement with its affiliate, Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC. As part of the distribution arrangement, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC may distribute municipal securities to retail investors through the financial advisor network of Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC. As part of this arrangement, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC may compensate Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC for its selling efforts with respect to the Bonds.

Miscellaneous

All summaries herein of the provisions of the Constitution of the State, acts of the Legislature, other documents and instruments, and the Notes are made subject to all the detailed provisions and judicial interpretations thereof to which reference is hereby made for further information. Such summaries do not purport to be complete statements of any or all of such provisions.

All estimates and assumptions in this Official Statement have been made on the best information available and are believed to be reliable, but no representations whatsoever are made that such estimates and assumptions are correct. So far

as any statements in this Official Statement involve any matters of opinion, whether or not expressly so stated, they are intended merely as such and not as representations of fact.

This Official Statement has been duly approved, executed and delivered by the State.

/s/ Julie A. Ellsworth
Julie A. Ellsworth, State Treasurer

Dated: June 22, 2021

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APPENDIX A
SELECTED DATA ON THE STATE OF IDAHO

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APPENDIX B
PLAN OF FINANCING

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APPENDIX C

FORM OF LEGAL OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL

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APPENDIX D

DTC AND THE BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM

DTC AND THE BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM

The following description of the Depository Trust Company (“DTC”), the procedures and record keeping with respect to beneficial ownership interests in the Notes, payment of principal, interest and other payments on the Notes to DTC Participants or Beneficial Owners, confirmation and transfer of beneficial ownership interest in the Notes and other related transactions by and between DTC, the DTC Participants and the Beneficial Owners is based solely on information provided by DTC. Accordingly, no representations can be made concerning these matters and neither the DTC Participants nor the Beneficial Owners should rely on the foregoing information with respect to such matters, but should instead confirm the same with DTC or the DTC Participants, as the case may be.

Neither the issuer of the Notes (defined in this Appendix D as the “Issuer”) nor the trustee, fiscal agent or paying agent appointed with respect to the Notes (defined in this Appendix D as the “Agent”) take any responsibility for the information contained in this Appendix.

No assurances can be given that DTC, DTC Participants or Indirect Participants will distribute to the Beneficial Owners (a) payments of interest, principal or premium, if any, with respect to the Notes, (b) certificates representing ownership interest in or other confirmation or ownership interest in the Notes, or (c) redemption or other notices sent to DTC or Cede & Co., its nominee, as the registered owner of the Notes, or that they will so do on a timely basis, or that DTC, DTC Participants or DTC Indirect Participants will act in the manner described in this Appendix. The current “Rules” applicable to DTC are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the current “Procedures” of DTC to be followed in dealing with DTC Participants are on file with DTC.

1. The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”), New York, NY, will act as securities depository for the securities (the “Securities”). The Securities will be issued as fully-registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC’s partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered Security certificate will be issued for the Securities, in the aggregate principal amount of such issue, and will be deposited with DTC.

2. DTC, the world’s largest securities depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a “banking organization” within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a “clearing corporation” within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a “clearing agency” registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments (from over 100 countries) that DTC’s participants (“Direct Participants”) deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants’ accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (“DTCC”). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly (“Indirect Participants”). DTC is rated AA+ by S&P Global. The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com.

3. Purchases of Securities under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Securities on DTC’s records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Security (“Beneficial Owner”) is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants’ records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Securities are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in Securities, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Securities is discontinued.

4. To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Securities deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of Securities with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Securities; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Securities are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

5. Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Beneficial Owners of Securities may wish to take certain steps to augment the transmission to them of notices of significant events with respect to the Securities, such as redemptions, tenders, defaults, and proposed amendments to the Security documents. For example, Beneficial Owners of Securities may wish to ascertain that the nominee holding the Securities for their benefit has agreed to obtain and transmit notices to Beneficial Owners. In the alternative, Beneficial Owners may wish to provide their names and addresses to the registrar and request that copies of notices be provided directly to them.

6. Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Securities within an issue are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such issue to be redeemed.

7. Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to Securities unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's MMI Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to Issuer as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts Securities are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

8. Redemption proceeds, distributions, and dividend payments on the Securities will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from Issuer or Agent, on payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC, Agent, or Issuer, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of redemption proceeds, distributions, and dividend payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of Issuer or Agent, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

9. A Beneficial Owner shall give notice to elect to have its Securities purchased or tendered, through its Participant, to Agent, and shall effect delivery of such Securities by causing the Direct Participant to transfer the Participant's interest in the Securities, on DTC's records, to Agent. The requirement for physical delivery of Securities in connection with an optional tender or a mandatory purchase will be deemed satisfied when the ownership rights in the Securities are transferred by Direct Participants on DTC's records and followed by a book-entry credit of tendered Securities to Agent's DTC account.

10. DTC may discontinue providing its services as depository with respect to the Securities at any time by giving reasonable notice to Issuer or Agent. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, Security certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

11. Issuer may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry-only transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, Security certificates will be printed and delivered to DTC.

1. The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system has been obtained from sources that Issuer believes to be reliable, but Issuer takes no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.